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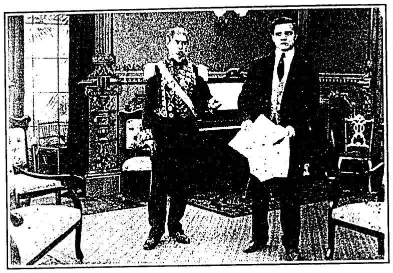

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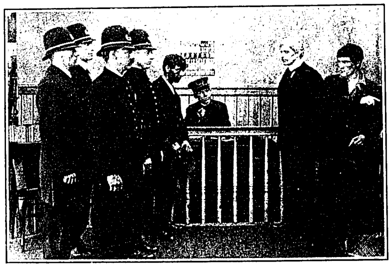

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Booking Trust and Independent Attractions. Wanted, 30 attractions at $1 and $1.50. 30 attractions for Saturday nights, 25c. to 75c. Six weeks of Repertoire. 30,000 population. 5c. carfare. Mills all working. Managers holding contracts with *Nixon, return them* to be verified by the new owner.

WASHINGTON, IND. WASHINGTON OPERA HOUSE
Pop. 12,000. Seats 1,000.
B. & O. Shops.
Open Time for first-class attractions.

HOTEL CARDS

HOTEL LENOX. Newark. N. J.—25 Cen-

Before The Dawn

"Before the Dawn" (Lubin).

Crudely executed pantomime and gross inattention to small detail, spoil the dramatic subject

BEFORE THE DAWN. (Lubin. Released August 23. Length 615 feet.)—It is quite probable that the author knows the reason for the title, but until he divulges it his secret will not be discovered, for there is no connection with the story. The latter opens in the office of a broker who is on the verge of bankruptcy. There seems to be no hope of pulling out of the hole, and he and his confidential clerk are confronting the situation, when Mrs. Clure—the broker's wife—comes with her daughter for money for a shopping tour. Clure gives her his last bill and, like many a man before him when approached by his wife prior to a shopping tour, he falls in a fit. This is more serious, however, for it is apoplexy, and when Mrs. Clure and Erma are recalled they find themselves bereaved. Mrs. Clure enlists the aid of the young clerk to place a mortgage on her house and its furnishings and does fine sewing to support Erma in ignorance of the straits to which they are reduced. The clerk, Hale, enters willingly into the plans because of his love for the girl, though she is being wooed by Robert Emerson under the impression that she is wealthy and her father's heiress. Hale keeps up the payment of the interest on the mortgage, but, through a blunder, the collector calls on Mrs. Clure for the money and she learns for the first time of Hale's sacrifice. She refuses to be an object of charity, and with her daughter, removes to a tiny room more in keeping with her meagre means. Here Erma receives a letter from Emerson, who has learned of her poverty. He expresses regret for her present situation and makes it plain that his attentions are at an end. At this juncture Hale declares himself, and she not unnaturally decides that his is the better love, and makes prompt acceptance of his proposal. This does not make for a real grip on the sympathies. It places the girl in a mercenary light that robs her of the interest of the audience, and closes the scene with the majority of the audience in the belief that she is making the best of a bad bargain. For this the actress who takes the part of Erma is herself at fault, for she does not make it plain that real love comes through her knowledge of Emerson's real character. She lacks naturalness and sincerity, and in the last scenes loses her audience entirely. Sympathy is entirely with Hale, who is a much better player, making real a character that naturally wins favor. In several of the scenes his natural acting saves a false situation, and his prompt command of the others when Clure is dying makes this scene ring true. Other bits he cannot help because they are precipitated by the producer. As an example of the latter, the men who schedule the household effects when the mortgage is being negotiated, make money payment the moment their labors are concluded, and apparently no papers are signed save a form receipt for the cash. The production of the mortgage would have made the scene more clear, the writing of a check would also make for consistency. Then again both appraisers come to collect the interest instead of a special man, as would be the case in real life, and the scene of the sale of the mother's handiwork sounds an entirely false note. A scene in a ball room is jerky because badly handled, the dancers having to stop waltzing before the exit is made because the passage is so narrow, and they are shown in pairs instead of a group. These little things, small in themselves, are what make a story convincing or the reverse. The interiors are poor, with the exception of the broker's office, and this fact also detracts from the realism. The subject will pass,

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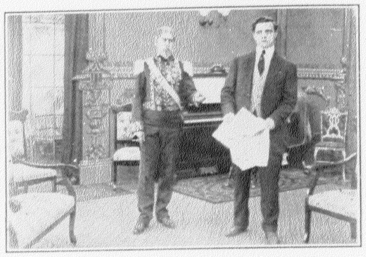

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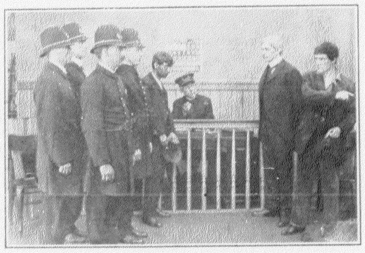

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Life Motion Picture Machines,

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926-928 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

No. 34. **Monday, August 23, 1909**

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Crudely executed pantomime and gross inattention to small detail, spoil the dramatic subject

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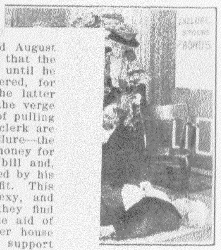
Before the Dawn (Lubin, Aug. 23).—There is a good story with a wholesome moral in this picture, but it suffers from weak acting. A man who has been wealthy falls financially and dies just as he has confided to his confidential clerk the condition of his affairs. The widow undertakes to keep up appearances by mortgaging her furniture and doing fancy work so that her daughter can live in style and marry a rich suitor, although the mother's fancy work would hardly buy the girl's violets. Interest on the loan becomes due and the clerk pays it, but when the collectors call for the next payment and the mother and daughter learn what the clerk has done they refuse to allow him to pay again and they move into poorer quarters. The wealthy suitor now finds an excuse for quitting his attentions and the girl turns too promptly to the clerk, who has



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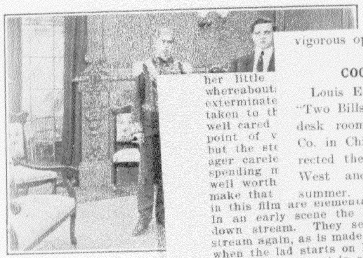

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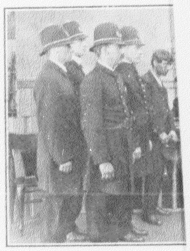

She and special officers detailed to
terrific explosion which took place inside
Instead of giving away the secret, he thr
himself is badly hurt and is taken to the
his sweetheart nurses him back to health,

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Life Motion Pict
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vigorous opposition.

COOKE ON THE GROUND.

Louis E. Cooke, general agent for
"Two Bills," has practically given up
desk room with the National Prin
Co. in Chicago, from whence he has
rected the advance forces of the "
West and Far East" practically
summer.

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her little
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ager carele
spending n
well worth
make that
in this film are elementary to the point of
In an early scene the Indians are shown departi
down stream. They seize the girl and paddle
stream again, as is made plain in two pictures. Late
when the lad starts on his errand, he makes his w
against the current in a number of pretty scenes,
wins the emigrants' camp. It should have been
easy to head him down stream and so preserve t
sense of direction. As it stands he seems to
traveling away from his own camp and that of
emigrants', lower down, in order to arrive at
latter. The same lack of direction is observed
the emigrant camp. The girl leaves the scene at
right (to the left of the spectator), and in a la
scene the man who finds the bucket she has dropp
into the water comes on from the other side,
the horsemen who start in pursuit take his direct
and in a later picture apparently ride to the gi
rescue in the direction opposite to that from wh
the messenger has come. It is to be questio
whether a Catholic priest would baptize a baby un
assured that the mother knew what she was ab
and in the Catholic, as in all other baptismal serv
god -parents are provided for, though they are ign
here. The introduction of religious services of
faith is of questionable propriety, and in this
stance unnecessary; the post surgeon or settle
physician could have been better employed and
mother's gratitude would have been more appa
There is a single view of the first search shown,
the next time the men are seen they are back
camp. They should have been brought back to
their disappointment and so advance the story.
stead, the single chase is an interpolation of
value. The acting value is not high. The Ind
are better than the whites in this regard, the
being particularly good, though the agility with w
he moves out of the way of a horse's hoofs whe
is supposed to be prostrated by exhaustion—or a
shot wound—is more human than convincing.
are fired at him and he falls, but whether thr
weariness or a wound is not made clear. In the
dian pictures the characters are all on the w
side of the campfire where the smoke is blown
fortably into their faces, and in the emigrant
the fire is so far in the foreground that it cr
the action of the players. With greater atte
to detail the picture would have been a notable
As it stands it rather irritates that such rich o
tunities should have been wasted.

—

JUDGE NOT THAT YE BE NOT JUDGED.
graph. Released August 24. Length 447 feet.
overlong title for a short but engrossing film
convict's son, a mechanic, learns with regret th
father's term of imprisonment is commuted for
behavior. His father's fears, expressed in a
planatory letter, that the son will not prove
giving, are well founded. The young man is i
and dreads the presence of his jail-bird father
is deaf to his mother's pleadings and goes off t

No. 34. **Monday, August 23, 1909**

Before The Dawn

Length 620 Feet

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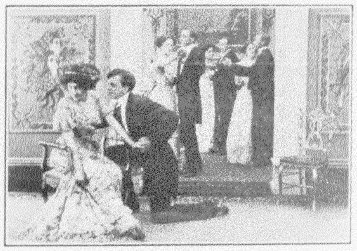
ON THE VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY. Clure for the sake of his family kept up appearances, even though he found himself on the verge of bankruptcy. Hale, his confidential clerk, is just conferring with Clure when his wife and daughter enter.

THE LAST DOLLAR. Mrs. Clure asks her husband for money. He gives her his last dollar and smilingly kisses her good-bye. Hardly has she gone when Clure drops to the floor, and before help can be brought dies of heart disease.

A FAITHFUL SERVANT. There is consternation in the house when Mrs. Clure learns that she and her daughter have nothing to live from. She begs Hale to keep the news from Erna which he promises.



EVERYTHING IS SOLD. Mrs. Clure sells all her household goods with the understanding that they remain in her use while Erna is courted by a rich young man. The faithful clerk pays the rent unknown to Mrs. Clure.

WORKING WEARY HOURS FOR HER DAUGHTER'S SAKE. Mrs. Clure is embroidering. While her daughter is enjoying herself at balls and parties, she is sitting at home working to earn a living.

THE MOTHER DISCOVERS THAT THE FAITHFUL CLERK PAYS THE INTEREST ON HER FURNITURE AND GIVES UP HER HOME. The interest on the furniture is due. The men demand their money. The faithful clerk was just at their house to pay the interest but he missed them. He quickly runs to Mrs. Clure's home, but he comes too late. Mrs. Clure knows everything. She gives up her home and decides to live in a small garret room. Erna, her daughter, for the first time knowing the true circumstances thanks Hale and promises to stay with her mother, happen what may.

Addie, Prop.

THE RELIANCE HOTEL, Norfolk, Va. Leading Theatrical Hotel. Nicely furnished, cuisine unexcelled. Companies booked Norfolk, write for special rates and Souvenir Postal.

bor Springs, Mich., 1, Charlevoix 2, Boyne 3,

SUNSHINE AFTER RAIN. It is a plain, cosily furnished room where the woman's loving hands now reign. A message is brought for Miss Clure from her intended, informing her that he is so sorry to learn the loss of her fortune. He informs her that he shall not be able to call on her in the near future as pressing business calls him at once out of the city. Thus she learns the true character of the man she was to marry. Just then Hale enters, hesitatingly, confused. At last he takes courage and asks Miss Clure for her heart and hand. There a heartless youth speculated at her fortune and here stands a true heart, a man who made sacrifices for her, a man who loves her for her own sake. Could it be difficult to choose? And with a happy smile she says "yes."

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Monday, August 23, 1909

Wifey Away Hubby at Play

"Wifey Away, Hubby At Play" (Lubin).

This is a comedy of the familiar sort, doubtless suggested by the summer song, "My Wife's Gone to the Country." The story has been worked threadbare in all the comic columns in the newspapers. Wifey goes away for a rest in the country and hubby takes the opportunity to have a gay time with a young woman of his acquaintance. He writes wifey a pitiful note describing his lonesomeness and she returns unexpectedly to find him at home nursing a "morning after" head. The curious thing about it is that the

WIFEY AWAY, HUBBY AT PLAY. (Lubin. Released August 23. Length 615 feet.)—The Lubin version of "my w——'s g——e to the c———y, h——!" The wife is seen making ready for her vacation and a weeping husband escorts her to the station and sprinkles the platform with his tears—until the train pulls out. Then the sun breaks through the storm clouds and he hurries home to make a date over the telephone with a stenographer. He takes her to a restaurant, where a bottle of champagne marks the wide swath he intends to cut, and he performs a bacchanalian dance that will shock the management of the staid Philadelphia hotel he is seen to enter in the previous picture if they see it. He writes wifey how much he misses her, and that brings her home on the next train. What follows the bottle of champagne shown is not known, but he has a headache the next morning, and his wife's unexpected appearance does not relieve the ache to any appreciable extent. It is a decrepit theme to which so touch of originality is given in the treatment; unless it be that the wife postpones her appearance until the next morning when the girl is safely out of the way. It mildly amuses, but that is all.

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26, 1909

Midnight Sons

MIDNIGHT SONS. (Lubin. Released August 26. Length 385 feet.)—Apparently the purpose of this picture is to make use of the title of a current play. Four young men of fashion get noisily drunk at the club and set out in search of adventure. They visit a music hall, where they are ejected because of their flirtatious tendencies, and they presently return with a basket of laundry packages with which they pelt the performer then on the stage, breaking up the performance. They wend their boisterous way homeward, and the further progress of but one of the young men follows. He disrobes during the course of time, performing many acrobatic feats, and dreams that he sees snakes. He jumps from the window to avoid the reptiles, and there follows a funny chase in which trick work is well employed. The latter proves the salvation of the film, though this particular trick is of frequent employment. The production is slovenly and apparently the film was hurried in its preparation that some one else might not make prior use of the title.

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Midnight Sons (Lubin. Aug. [illegible]).—The spectacle of four men old enough to know better hilariously and acrobatically drunk is not a pleasing one, although many people will laugh at the sight. The compensation for this exhibition lies in the fact that one of the roisterers is shown at home with an attack of the snakes, followed by a horrible vision in which he finds himself dumped out into the street and doing a number of trick photography stunts of a laughable nature. The last view we have of him, close to the camera making faces at us, might have been omitted. We can all imagine that he must have felt very sick and disgusted with himself, but the close view fails to win

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carving his name upon
tablets of notoriety.

The "Two Bills" strike Kansas City
week after the Barnum & Bailey Sh
and in Topeka and Salina they are
opposition with the Ringling Brothe
newest piece of circus property.

On down through Oklahoma, as well
a few more towns in Kansas, the "T
Bills," "101" and the Barnum Shows
spend the greater part of September

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man seeks
to exact
her sweetheart's pres
welcome caress. Later the foreman,
ing his ill temper, accuses the young mechanic
faulty work. In the heat of the argument the fo
man is struck down and the frightened assailant go
to the police station to surrender himself in the
lief that he is a murderer. With singular intellige
for a motion picture policeman, the desk sergeant
tails a man to investigate the crime, but then he
a relapse, and lets the supposed murderer sit be
the desk and have visions, instead of hustling
off to a cell to get him out of the way. The frig
ened man sees himself tried and convicted for mu
and thrust into a cell to await execution, but it
velops that the foreman is merely stunned, and
comes himself to ask that the other be relea
Having learned his lesson well, the boy goes hom
extend to his father the same measure of mercy
was meted out to himself. The picture is absor
and the action is cut down to the quick. The
and the action is cut down to the quick. The
dents move in such rapid succession that there
new development constantly adding to the inte
until the very end. The mother is played with

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up behind them and in the near
signal to the approaching train. She is overpow
by the wreckers and carried away. But the eng
has seen the warning and stopped the train in
Getting down from his engine he discovers the s
and realizes that it is his wife who has saved
He seizes a gun from one of the guards and s
in pursuit of the wreckers. A desperate battle
lows in which the discharged fireman is killed,
gang captured and the engineer's wife rescued.

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to meet the child with a baby carriage and a load
toys. The "baby" proves to be a handsome yo
lady of 17 years. There is a lot of fun in w
follows.

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sonal attention, such as the organizing
Patents Company's staff and office, b
completed, I feel that I can now resign
least inconvenience to the company.

In accepting the resignation, J.
nedy, treasurer of the company,
the absence of the president and
ident, states that the company fee
can best show its appreciation of
donald's close attention to its in
complying with his request and
the resignation.

There have been rumors of

LUBIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Life Motion Picture Machines,
Films, Slides and Stereopticon
926-928 MARKET STREET, PHILADE

Monday, August 23, 1909

Wifey Away Hubby at Play

Length,
320 feet.

Copyrighted
1909.

The husband sends his wife for her recreation to the country. The parting is a very sad one for hubby and he almost cries his heart out not to see his sweet wifey for such a long time. Hardly has wifey gone when hubby invites a chorus girl and they have a good old time. In the evening he sends his wife a letter telling her how much he misses her. This brings wifey back at once to the great surprise and consternation of hubby.

Thursday, August 26, 1909

Midnight Sons

Length
385 Feet

Copyrighted
1909

Four young men had a good time at the club. It is midnight when they leave. They create some disturbance at the music hall from where they are finally ejected. The adventures of the leader are most curious and build the foundation of an excellent trick film.

Thursday, August 26, 1909

Nearsighted Mary

NEARSIGHTED MARY. (Lubin. Released August 26. Length 495 feet.)—A machine-made farce interesting to those who like their knockabout work to be of the most extravagant sort. Mary is a servant who is almost blind. Sneezing, she loses her glasses, and, being unable to find them, she blunders about the kitchen and the dining room, breaking dishes and spilling soup and tea upon the family. She has broken a plaster statuette and is sent for another. She is like a bull in a china shop at the cast-maker's, but at last is headed for home a second time, having broken the first cast in a collision. This time she hires a messenger boy to lead her and succeeds in getting home with the cast, but falls at the steps and breaks it. She is paid off and told to go, the request being enforced by the unnecessary presence of a policeman. Mary is not a badly sustained character, but the film offers no novelty and is merely a succession of manufactured laughs. As such it will find a place in many houses, but it does not redound to the credit of the producers.

within her place of employment. She introduces herself and begins work. At once her troubles begin. She falls over everybody and breaks everything. She pours tea over the Madam's dress and the soup over the master's head. She breaks the statuary at an Italian art shop where she was sent for a marble statue. She really manages to bring the statue home unbroken but slips on the last step and the statue breaks in pieces. This is too much for

Nearsighted Mary (Lubin, Aug. 26).—Mary is a domestic whom a family hires to do the housework, but she is nearsighted and loses her glasses, giving her an excuse for smashing crockery in the good old style that used to be considered the very acme of picture comedy, but which we had hoped had become extinct. Mary at last loses her job, as she should, and let us pray she will not get another one, in a moving picture at least, for some time to come. At the same time no reflection is intended on the pantomime of the actor taking the part of Mary. He shows capability, and whatever fun there is in the picture is due to his conscientious efforts.

LUBIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Life Motion Picture Machines, Films, Slides and Stereopticons

926-928 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Monday, August 30, 1909

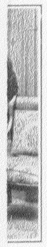
The Doctor's Bride

"The Doctor's Bride."—Marital infidelity is so often made the basis of a picture story that it comes as a grateful variation to have Lubin bring out a picture which makes the fidelity of a young wife the basis for a drama. And it is quite as interesting, while far more satisfactory than the other kind. There are true wives, many more than the other kind, and there are true husbands. It is well to have a picture occasionally illustrating that side of daily life. And when it is as well staged and as well acted as Lubin's players have done it the picture becomes all the more impressive and helpful.

yrighted 1909

gth 580 Feet

"THE DOCTOR'S BRIDE." (Lubin. Released August 30. Length, 580 feet.)—A physician adopts the child of one of his patients whose life he has been unable to save. A year later he proposes marriage to his ward and is accepted, though there is a marked disparity in their ages. For a couple of years their married life is happy, but the young wife is inclined to be flirtatious and at a party at her own home accepts a note from one of her admirers in which he asks her to meet him "at the back gate at seven o'clock." Her husband sits up to study after the guests have gone and the wife throws herself upon the sofa. She dreams that she elopes with the flirtatious person who soon tires of her. His drunkenness brings them to poverty and she leaves him (when he strikes her in one of his periods of intoxication), being found by the roadside by the physician. As the dream ends her husband wakens her and she relates her visits, offering him the note, which he tears up unread and the closing scene makes it apparent that the lesson has been taken to heart by the girl. The scene in the death chamber, which opens the film, is crudely played but succeeding pictures are better done until the dream. Then the girl elopes in her ball dress and an open taxicab. The two scenes which follow ring false, but better work is done toward the close. The note is a puzzle. The party at which it is passed is clearly an evening affair and she is asked to be at the back gate at seven. Presumably that means the next morning, though an alley meeting at that hour is far from suggesting the romantic. The drunken husband is a most brutish and unnatural sort of person, the determination to leave and the execution of that idea are too hurriedly carried out and not even a woman weary to the point of exhaustion, would pick out the middle of the road as a nice, safe place in which to go to sleep. The production is careless but the story is not without its moral and its interest.



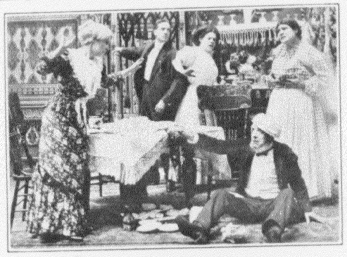
The Doctor's Bride (Lubin, Aug. 30.—The Lubin producers and players show welcome improvement in the handling of this picture. It is a step so far in advance of previous work that it deserves the most generous praise. The story is simple, direct and plausible, and tells a human story in a human way. The acting is of equal merit, devoid of stilted heroics and strong in feeling. The doctor takes charge of the young daughter of a poor man who has died and in time he marries her. One night at a reception she flirts with a gentleman guest, who presumes on her friendship and slips a note to her asking her to meet him outside at the gate. While waiting for her husband to retire she falls asleep and dreams that she has kept the engagement, eloped with the man, been cast off and into the street, and is finally picked up in the road by the doctor himself. The dream makes such an impression on her that she is no longer in danger of going astray. She hands the note to her husband but he magnanimously burns it without reading it.

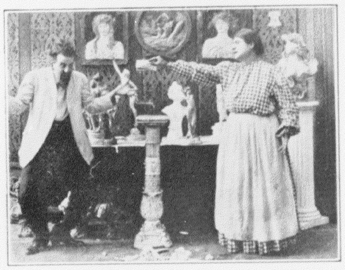
Dr. Fletcher, while on a professional visit finds a young girl homeless and penniless. Her father, a poor laborer had just died. He offers her home and protection which she thankfully accepts.

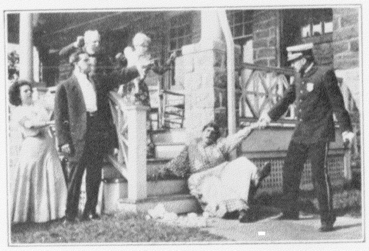
A year has passed. The new ward has found her way to the heart of the doctor. He finds that she is more to him than a child. He proposes marriage and is accepted.

The doctor's busy life keeps him much away from his young wife which time she uses for a little innocent flirtation. Some evening one of her admirers hands her a note and asks her to see him after her husband has retired. She reads the note and laughingly hides it in her bosom, never intending of taking the flirtation serious.

Nearsighted Mary







Length 495 Feet.

Copyrighted 1909

Mary applies at an employment office for work. She is so nearsighted that she nearly walks over the clerk. Having paid her fee she is handed a card on which is written her place of employment. She introduces herself and begins work. At once her troubles begin. She falls over everybody and breaks everything. She pours tea over the Madam's dress and the soup over the master's head. She breaks the statuary at an Italian art shop where she was sent for a marble statue. She really manages to bring the statue home unbroken but slips on the last step and the statue breaks in pieces. This is too much for the enraged master of the house and he pushes her down the step, where she upsets a policeman. She is now looking for another position.

LUBIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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ctor's Bride

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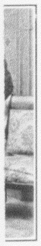
righted 1909

gth 580 Feet



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KALEM COMPANY.

HE PAY CAR."—A realistic subject illustrating
ife of a locomotive engineer and an incident in
the engineer's wife saves the pay car from
wrecked. Engineer Byrnes reports for his
but finds his fireman drunk. They have a fight
the fireman is discharged by the superintendent,
arrives upon the scene. He departs threatening
geance. A week later the fireman learns that
nes is to take out the pay-car, and plans to
ck it. Byrnes is called to duty at a time when
sickness of his child demands his presence at
ne, but he bids his wife an affectionate good-bye
hastens to take out the pay-car. The plotters
at work cutting the telegraph wires, but are
covered by the engineer's wife, who follows them.
The pay-car is now on its way. It stops at a
ation and the employees receive their envelopes,
d the train goes on toward a lonely cut where dan-
er awaits it. The wreckers are placing obstruc-
ions on the track when the engineer's wife comes

Released Au-
eet.)—A physician adopts the
his patients whose life he has been
unable to save. A year later he proposes marriage to his ward and is accepted, though there is a marked disparity in their ages. For a couple of years their married life is happy, but the young wife is inclined to be flirtatious and at a party at her own home accepts a note from one of her admirers in which he asks her to meet him "at the back gate at seven o'clock." Her husband sits up to study after the guests have gone and the wife throws herself upon the sofa. She dreams that she elopes with the flirtatious person who soon tires of her. His drunkenness brings them to poverty and she leaves him (when he strikes her in one of his periods of intoxication), being found by the roadside by the physician. As the dream ends her husband wakens her and she relates her visits, offering him the note, which he tears up unread and the closing scene makes it apparent that the lesson has been taken to heart by the girl. The scene in the death chamber, which opens the film, is crudely played but succeeding pictures are better done until the dream. Then the girl elopes in her ball dress and an open taxicab. The two scenes which follow ring false, but better work is done toward the close. The note is a puzzle. The party at which it is passed is clearly an evening affair and she is asked to be at the back gate at seven. Presumably that means the next morning, though an alley meeting at that hour is far from suggesting the romantic. The drunken husband is a most brutish and unnatural sort of person, the determination to leave and the execution of that idea are too hurriedly carried out and not even a woman weary to the point of exhaustion, would pick out the middle of the road as a nice, safe place in which to go to sleep. The production is careless but the story is not without its moral and its interest.

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task of great magnitude and difficulty, be
a mammoth business born almost ove
ght, with little or no precedents for guid
ce, and Mr. Macdonald is entitled to muc
edit for the part he took in the matter.
In sending in his resignation, which
ted Aug. 10, Mr. Macdonald says:

The calls upon me from my professional co
tions, which necessarily have been neglecte
me while with the Patents Company, make
essary for me to devote my entire time to th
ctice of the law with my firm, Macdonald an
ick. As the work that required my per

The Doctor's Bride (Lubin, Aug. 30.—
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